186 by applying a three-by-three matrix of target optical cross-talk compensation factors **188** to a three-by-one matrix (e.g., vector) of red component input image data **184**, green component input image data **184**, and blue component input image data **184**. In other words, in such embodiments, the optical cross-talk compensation block **154** may determine red component output image data **186** as a sum of a result of application of the target red optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to the red component input image data **184**, a result of application of the target red-to-green optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to the green component input image data **184**, and a result of application of the target red-to-blue optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to blue component input image data **184**. Additionally, the optical cross-talk compensation block **154** may determine green component output image data **186** as a sum of a result of application of the target green-to-red optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to the red component input image data **184**, a result of application of the target green optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to the green component input image data **184**, and a result of application of the target green-to-blue optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to blue component input image data **184**. Furthermore, the optical cross-talk compensation block **154** may determine blue component output image data **186** as a sum of a result of application of the target blue-to-red optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to the red component input image data **184**, a result of application of the target blue-to-green optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to the green component input image data **184**, and a result of application of the target blue optical cross-talk compensation factor **188** to blue component input image data **184**.

[0282] As described above, in some embodiments, the output image data **186** may be display image data **147**, which is supplied to an electronic display **12** to enable the electronic display **12** to display corresponding image content on its display panel **38**. In other embodiments, the output image data **186** may be further processed by downstream image processing circuitry **27** to determine the display image data **147**, for example, by at least in part by burn-in compensation (BIC) block and/or a dither block **162**. In this manner, the techniques described in the present disclosure may enable an electronic device to adaptively adjust optical cross-talk compensation applied to image data, which, at least in some instances, may facilitate reducing perceivability and/or likelihood of color shift resulting from optical cross-talk occurring in display image content and, thus, improving perceived image quality of the displayed image content.

[0283] The specific embodiments described above have been shown by way of example, and it should be understood that these embodiments may be susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms. It should be further understood that the claims are not intended to be limited to the particular forms disclosed, but rather to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the spirit and scope of this disclosure.

[0284] It is well understood that the use of personally identifiable information should follow privacy policies and practices that are generally recognized as meeting or exceeding industry or governmental requirements for maintaining the privacy of users. In particular, personally identifiable information data should be managed and handled so as to minimize risks of unintentional or unauthorized access or use, and the nature of authorized use should be clearly indicated to users.

What is claimed is:

1. An electronic device comprising a display panel, wherein the display panel comprises:

a first color component sub-pixel, wherein the first color component sub-pixel comprises a first organic light-emitting diode and a first color filter cell that has a first size; and

a second color component sub-pixel, wherein the second color component sub-pixel comprises a second organic light-emitting diode and a second color filter cell that has a second size different from the first size of the first color filter cell of the first color component sub-pixel.

2. The electronic device of claim **1**, comprising a lens implemented in front of the display panel.

3. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein the first color component sub-pixel and the second color component sub-pixel are a same color.

4. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein:

the second color component sub-pixel pixel is located farther from a center of the display panel than the first color component sub-pixel; and

the second size of the second color filter cell is greater than the first size of the first color filter cell.

5. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein a first footprint of the first color filter cell is smaller than a second footprint of the second color filter cell.

6. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein a first thickness of the first color filter cell is less than a second thickness of the second color filter cell.

7. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein the display panel comprises a third color component sub-pixel with a third color filter cell that has a third size different from the first size of the first color filter cell and the second size of the second color filter cell.

8. The electronic device of claim **7**, wherein:

the third color component sub-pixel is located between the first color component sub-pixel and the second color component sub-pixel; and

the third size of the third color filter cell is greater than the first size of the first color filter cell and less than the second size of the second color filter cell.

9. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein the display panel comprises a third color component sub-pixel with a third color filter cell that matches the first size of the first color filter cell.

10. The electronic device of claim **1**, wherein:

a first footprint of the first color filter cell is centered on a first normal axis of the first organic light-emitting diode; and

a second footprint of the second color filter cell is off-centered from a second normal axis of the second organic light-emitting diode.

11. A method of implementing a display panel, comprising:

determining, using a design system, perceivability of color shift expected to result in image content displayed on the display panel when implemented with baseline panel implementation parameters, wherein the baseline panel implementation parameters comprise a first baseline thickness of a color filter layer in the display panel and a second baseline thickness of an encapsulation